Continental Access
A Napco Security Group Company

CardAccess 3000 V2.9.x New Features Configuration Guide

DATE: 11 OCTOBER 2012

DOCUMENT PERTAINS TO: CARDACCESS 3000 V2.9.X NEW *FEATURES* CONFIGURATION GUIDE

REVISION: A

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Table of Contents

Overview / V2.9 New Features **4**

Appendix A - Active Directory 101 ..... **5**

Appendix B - Configuring LDAP **8**

Appendix C - Configuring CardAccess 3000 Applications as Services **18**

Appendix D - Configuration of EPI Badging 3000 on 64 bit computers **22**

Appendix E - Additional Support for DVR Integration **31**

Appendix F - Additional Support for Wireless Lock Integration **32**

Appendix G - Support For the New High Speed 8/16 Door Accelaterm Controller **33**

OVERVIEW

This document provides an overview of the new major features in the CardAccess 3000 V2.9.x. The functionality of each feature will be explained along with configuration notes for the feature. Refer to the CardAccess 3000 V2.9 Readme document for a complete listing of new features and enhancements.

V2.9.X NEW FEATURES

- **LDAP** (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol)
- **SERVICE APPLICATIONS** (Desktop applications associated with CardAccess 3000 may now run as a service
- **SUPPORT FOR EPI BADGING 3000 ON 64 BIT COMPUTERS**
- **ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR DVR INTEGRATION**
- **ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR WIRELESS LOCKS**
- **SUPPORT FOR THE HIGH SPEED 8/16 DOOR ACCELATERM**

Appendix A

ACTIVE DIRECTORY 101

Note: The following is a very brief overview of Active Directory. It would require a minimum of a one week course to learn only the basics of Active Directory. The following are some key points in regard to Active Directory.

- Active Directory (AD) is a directory service created by Microsoft for Windows Domain networks. It is included in most Windows Server operating systems.
- The Active Directory *data store* (directory) is the database that holds all directory information such as information on users, computer, groups, and other objects.
- Active Directory provides a central location for network administration and security.
- Server computers that run Active Directory are called domain controllers. A domain controller authenticates and authorizes all users and computers in a Windows domain type network.
- Active Directory makes use of **Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)** which is based on the X.500 OSI.

Active Directory Objects — Below are some of the objects in Active Directory. An Active Directory object can be defined as a group of attributes that represent a resource in the network. Each object has a unique name or unique identifier called a *distinguished name.* Objects can also contain other objects. These objects are known as *containers.*

- ***Domains*** are the main logical structure in Active Directory because they contain Active Directory objects. Network objects such as users, printers, shared resources, and more are all stored in domains. Domains are also ***security boundaries****.*
- ***Organizational Unit (OU)****:* An OU is a container that enables users to organize objects such as users, computers, and even other OUs in a domain to form a logical administrative group. An OU is the smallest Active Directory component to which users can *delegate administrative authority.*
- ***Forests****:* A forest is the grouping of multiple domain trees into a hierarchical structure. Domain trees in a forest have a common schema, configuration, and global catalog. Domains within the forest are linked by two-way transitive trust.
- ***Sites****:* In Active Directory, sites are formed through the grouping of multiple subnets. Sites are typically defined as locations in which network access is highly reliable, fast, and not very expensive.
- ***Domain Controllers (DCs)****:* A domain controller is a server that stores a write copy of Active Directory. They maintain the Active Directory data store.

Appendix A (Cont.)

Windows Based Active Directory Management Tools

The following are a few screen shots of **Windows Based Active Directory Management tools**. There are many Active Directory Management tools built into the Windows operating systems. There are also many third party Active Directory Tools. Reviewing the following screen shots will give you a basic understanding how Active Directory objects are configured (ex. Users, Computers, Domain Controllers, Groups…).

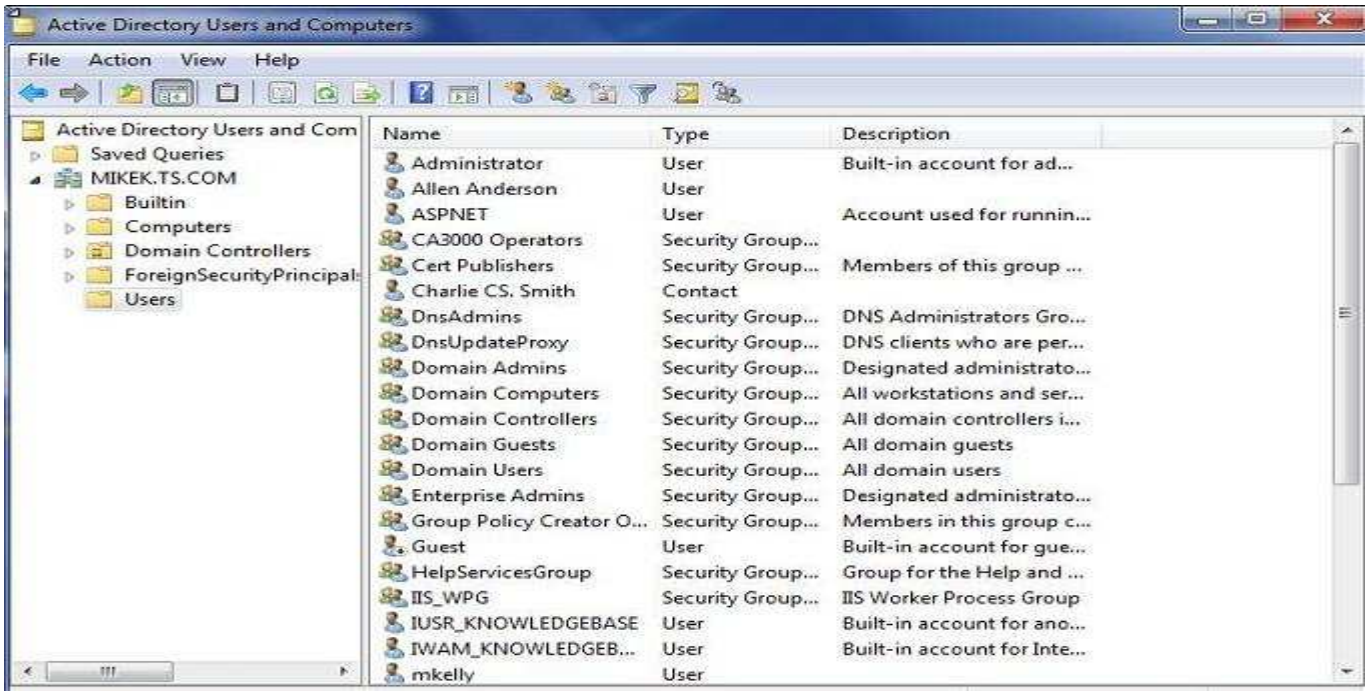

Active Directory Users and Computers
File Action View Help
Active Directory Users and Com
Saved Queries
MIKEK.TS.COM
Builtin
Computers
Domain Controllers
ForeignSecurityPrincipal
Users
Name Type Description
Administrator User Built-in account for ad...
Allen Anderson User
ASPNET User Account used for runnin...
CA3000 Operators Security Group...
Cert Publishers Security Group... Members of this group ...
Charlie CS. Smith Contact
DnsAdmins Security Group... DNS Administrators Gro...
DnsUpdateProxy Security Group... DNS clients who are per...
Domain Admins Security Group... Designated administrato...
Domain Computers Security Group... All workstations and ser...
Domain Controllers Security Group... All domain controllers i...
Domain Guests Security Group... All domain guests
Domain Users Security Group... All domain users
Enterprise Admins Security Group... Designated administrato...
Group Policy Creator O... Security Group... Members in this group c...
Guest User Built-in account for gue...
HelpServicesGroup Security Group... Group for the Help and ...
IIS_WPG Security Group... IIS Worker Process Group
IUSR_KNOWLEDGEBASE User Built-in account for ano...
IWAM_KNOWLEDGEB... User Built-in account for Inte...
mkelly User

Figure A1.

1) The "**Active Directory Users and Computers**" console is use to configure domain controllers, computers, users and other objects (refer to figure A1).

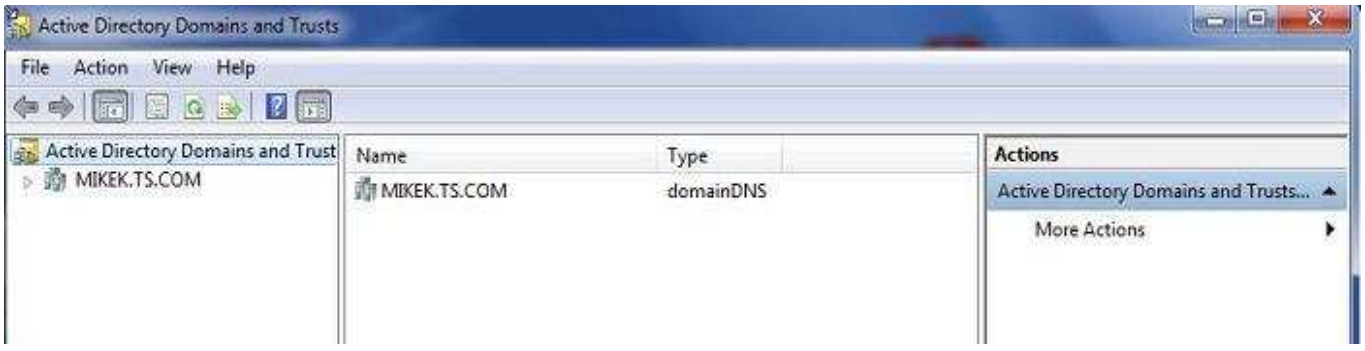


Figure A2.

2) The "**Active Directory Domains and Trusts**" console is use to configure domains and the Trusts between domains (refer to figure A2).

Appendix A (Cont.)

Figure A3.

3) The "**Active Directory Administrative Center**" console is use to manage objects across the domain (refer to figure A3).

4) Active Directory commands can be executed from a command prompt also. Below is a list of commands with an example.

DS Commands:

DSadd - add Active Directory users and groups
DSmod - modify Active Directory objects
DSrm - to delete Active Directory objects
DSmove - to relocate objects
DSQuery - to find objects that match your query attributes
DSget - list the properties of an object

Example:

DSadd user "cn=billy, ou=managers, dc=cp, dc=com" -pwd cX49pQba
This will add a user called Billy to the Managers OU and set the password to cx49Qba

Appendix B

Configuring LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol)

CardAccess 3000 V2.9.x added the ability to control access to the CardAccess 3000 GUI program using **LDAP**. This feature is configured in the **System Settings** screen of Card Access 3000 (refer to Figure B1).

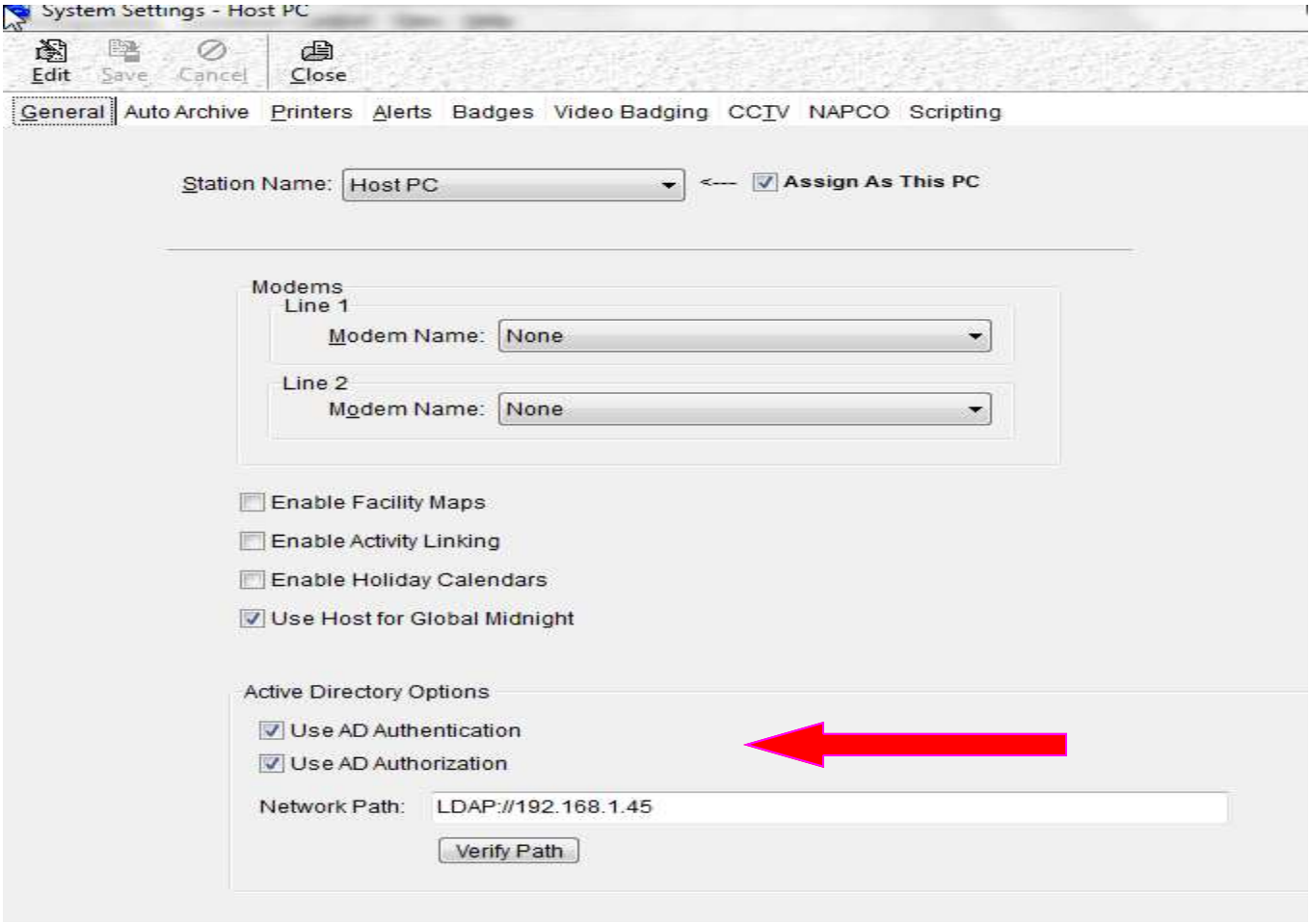


Figure B1.

1) The "**Network Path**" must point to the computer with the "**Active Directory"** on it. The syntax for the "**Network Path**" must reflect figure B1.

Verify the LDAP Path

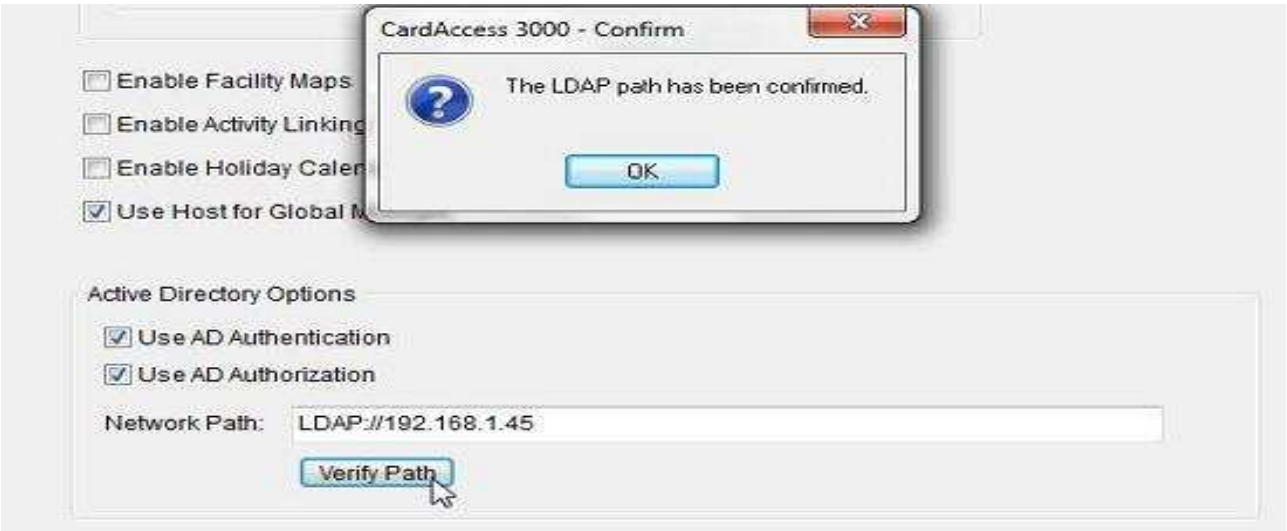


Figure B2.

2) Click "**Verify Path**" to verify the Network Path for LDAP. Verify there are no errors and a dialog box displays "**The LDAP path has been confirmed**" (refer to figure B2).

3) Click '**OK**".

Appendix B (Cont.)

Active Directory Authentication - (LDAP logon)

REFER TO THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLE FOR **"AD AUTHENTICATION"** CONFIGURATION **-**

Figure B3.

4) If "**Use AD Authentication**" is checked, but not "**Use AD Authorization**", then the currently logged in Windows user must exist in the operator definitions of CardAccess 3000 software (refer to figure B3).

Appendix B (Cont.)

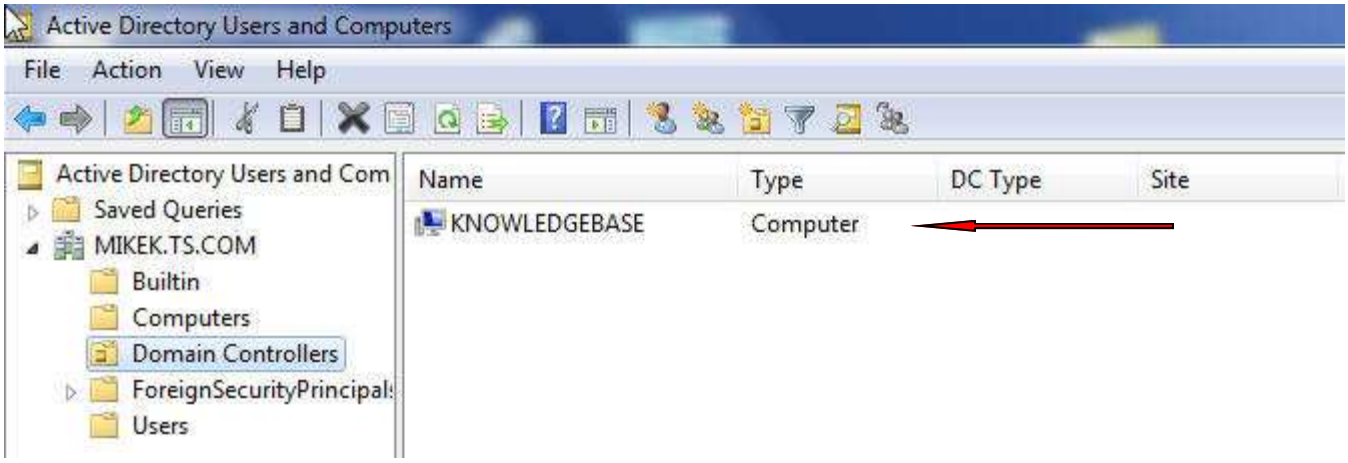


Figure B4.

5) In this example The **domain name** is "**MIKEK.TS.COM**". The **Name** of the **Domain Controller** with **Active Directory** enabled" is **KNOWLEDGEBASE**. (refer to figure B4).

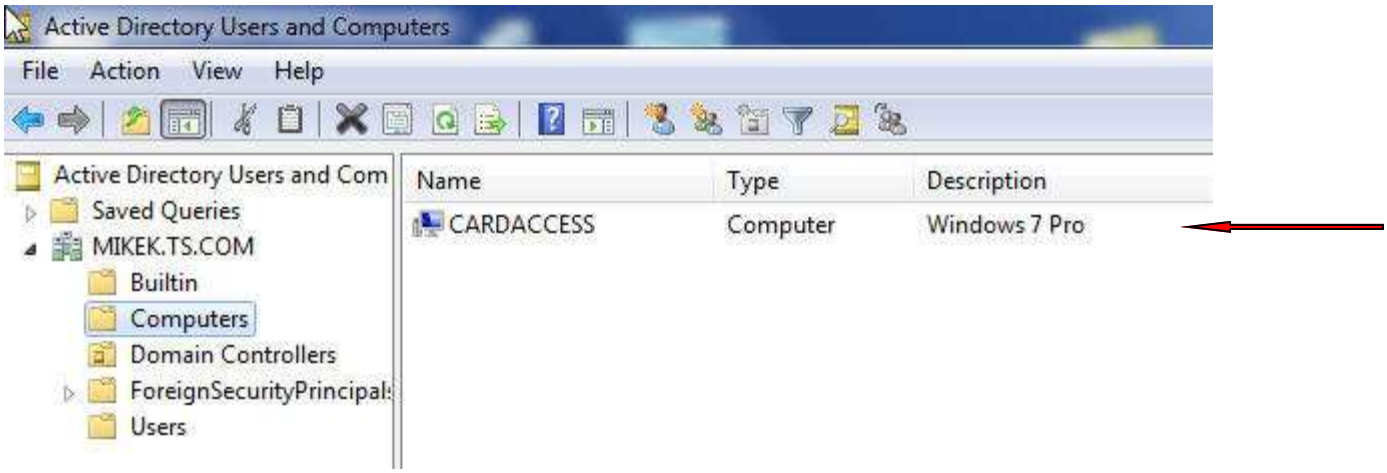


Figure B5.

6) The Name of the Windows 7 Pro, CardAccess 3000 host **computer** is "**CARDACCESS**". This computer logs onto the "**MIKEK.TS.COM"** domain (refer to figure B5).

Appendix B (Cont.)

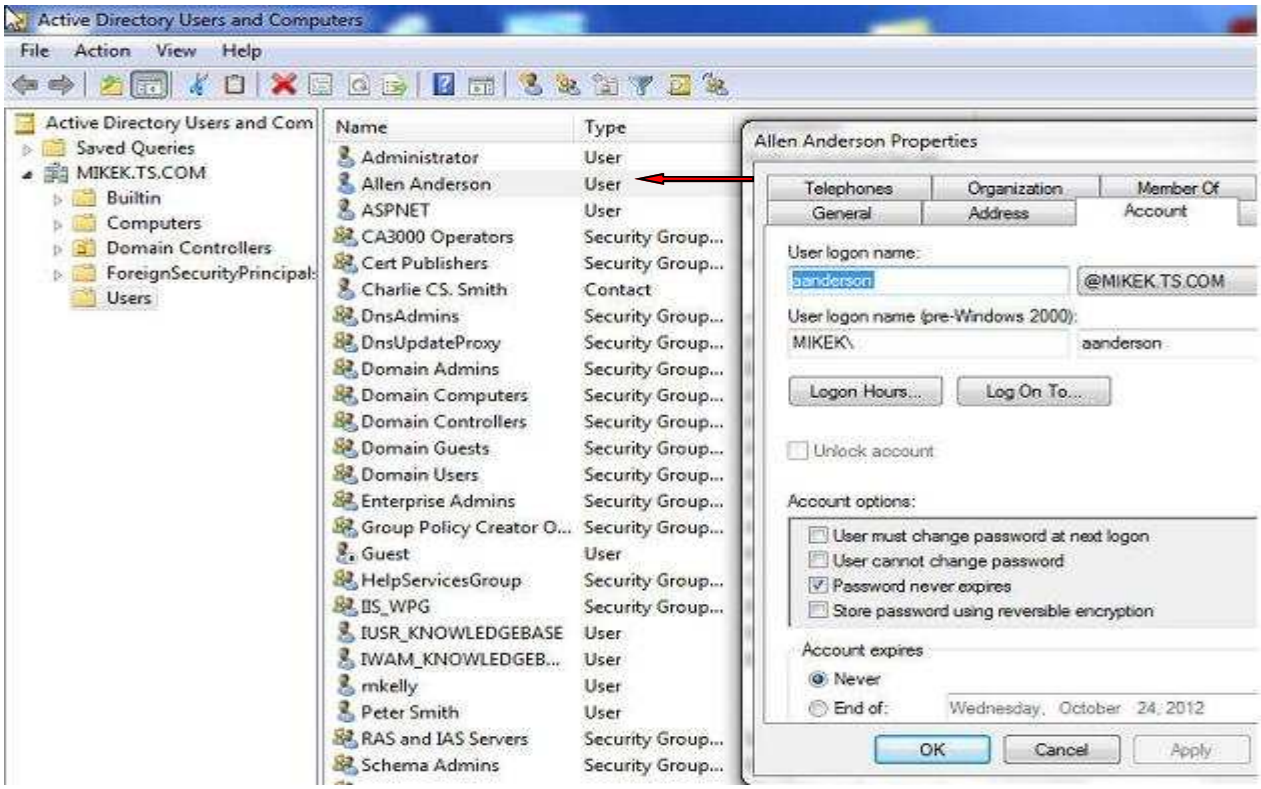


Figure B6.

7) Using the "**Active Directory Users and Computers**" console, create a user under "**Users**". In this example, the user is **Name** is "**Allen Anderson**" and the "**user logon name**" is "**aanderson**" (refer to figure B6).

Configuration of the CardAccess 3000 for AD Authorization

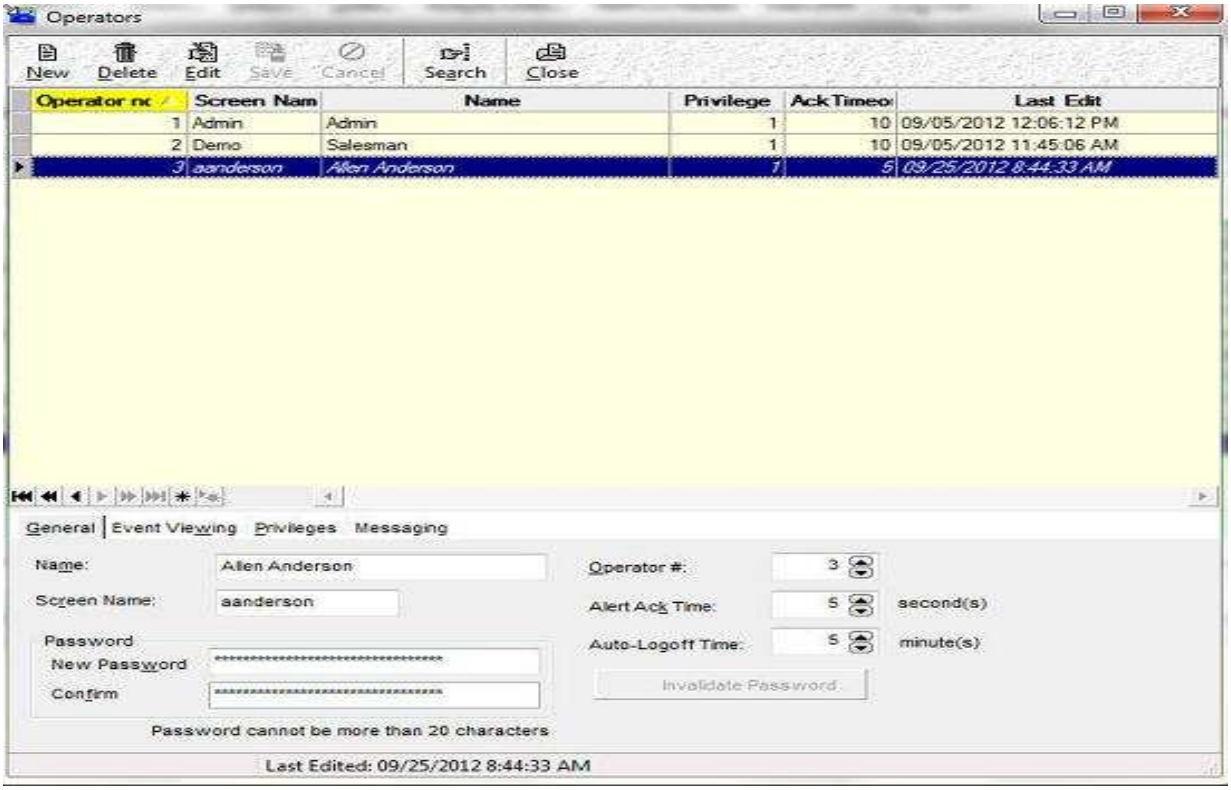


Figure B7.

8) For "**AD Authorization**", the Windows user from Active Directory must be added to the **CardAccess 3000 Operators Definitions** (Refer to figure B7).

Figure B8.

9) For this example, the current logged in user on the CardAccess 3000 computer is "**aanderson**" and the domain is "Mikek.Ts.com". This information was retrieved with the "**WHOAMI**" command (Refer to figure B8).

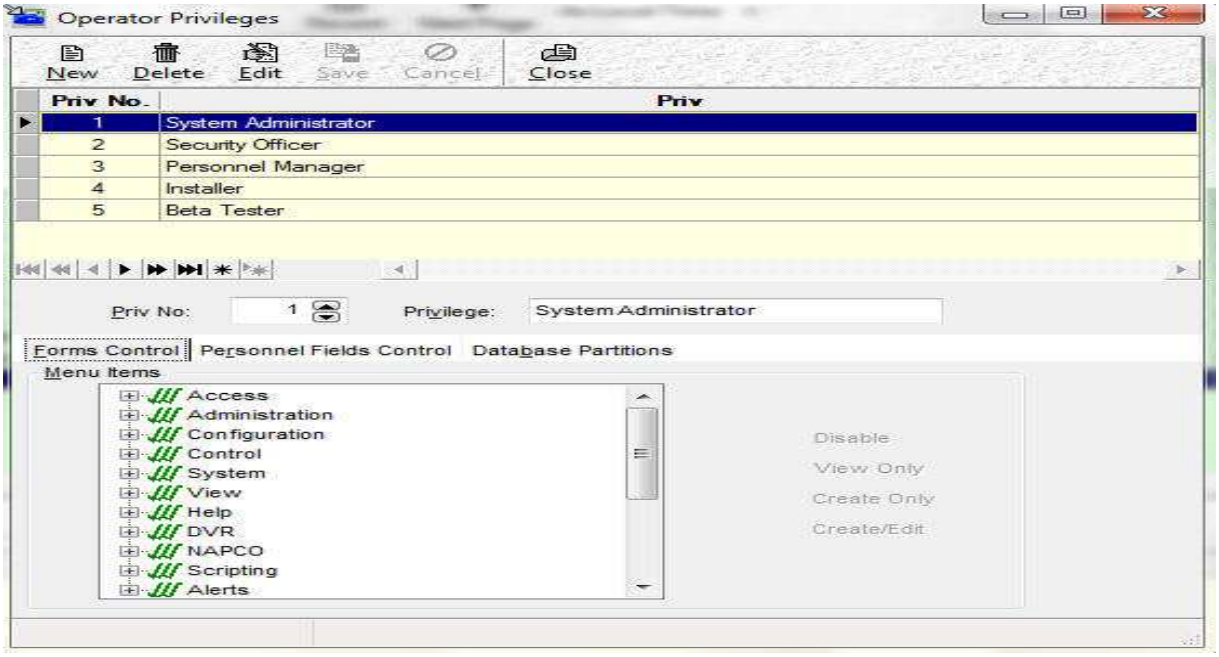


Figure B9.

10) For "**AD Authorization**" only, the CardAccess 3000 "**Operator Privilege**" screen does not require a "**Group**" name from Active Directory (refer to figure B9).

Launching CardAccess 3000:

With the previous configurations, the CardAccess 3000 should automatically log in when it is launched. It will verify "aanderson" is in the CardAccess 3000 Operators definitions and log in automatically to the CardAccess 3000.

Appendix B (Cont.)

Active Directory Authorization

REFER TO THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLE FOR **"AD AUTHORIZATION"** CONFIGURATION **-**

Figure B10.

11) If both the "**Use AD Authentication**" and "**Use AD Authorization**" are checked, then the Windows user need not exist as an operator in CardAccess 3000, but there must be a match of a Privilege Name in the CardAccess 3000 Operator Privileges screen with a group name assigned in user in AD database (refer to figure B10).

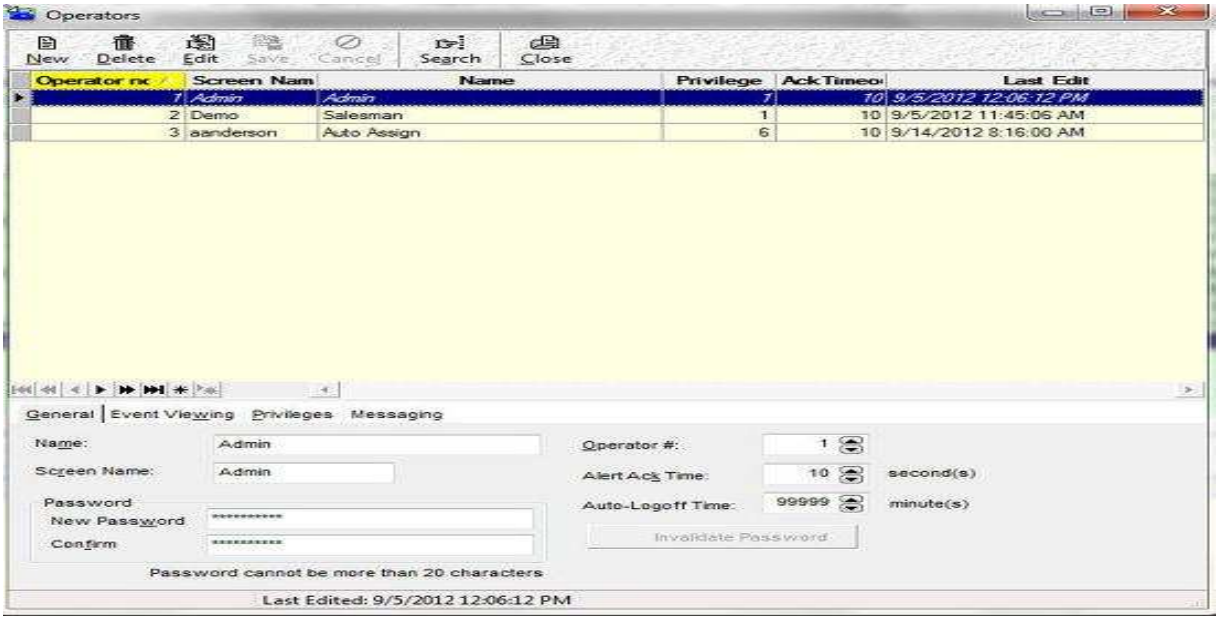


Figure B11.

12) When a user runs CardAccess 3000 for the first time, if there is no Operator record found, then one will be created (with the default settings). The screen name will become the user Window's Logon name. The operator name on the Operators screen will be "auto assign". The Operator screen may be edited, but there will be no password assigned. In the above screen, "**aanderson**" was "**Auto Assigned**" (refer to figure B11).

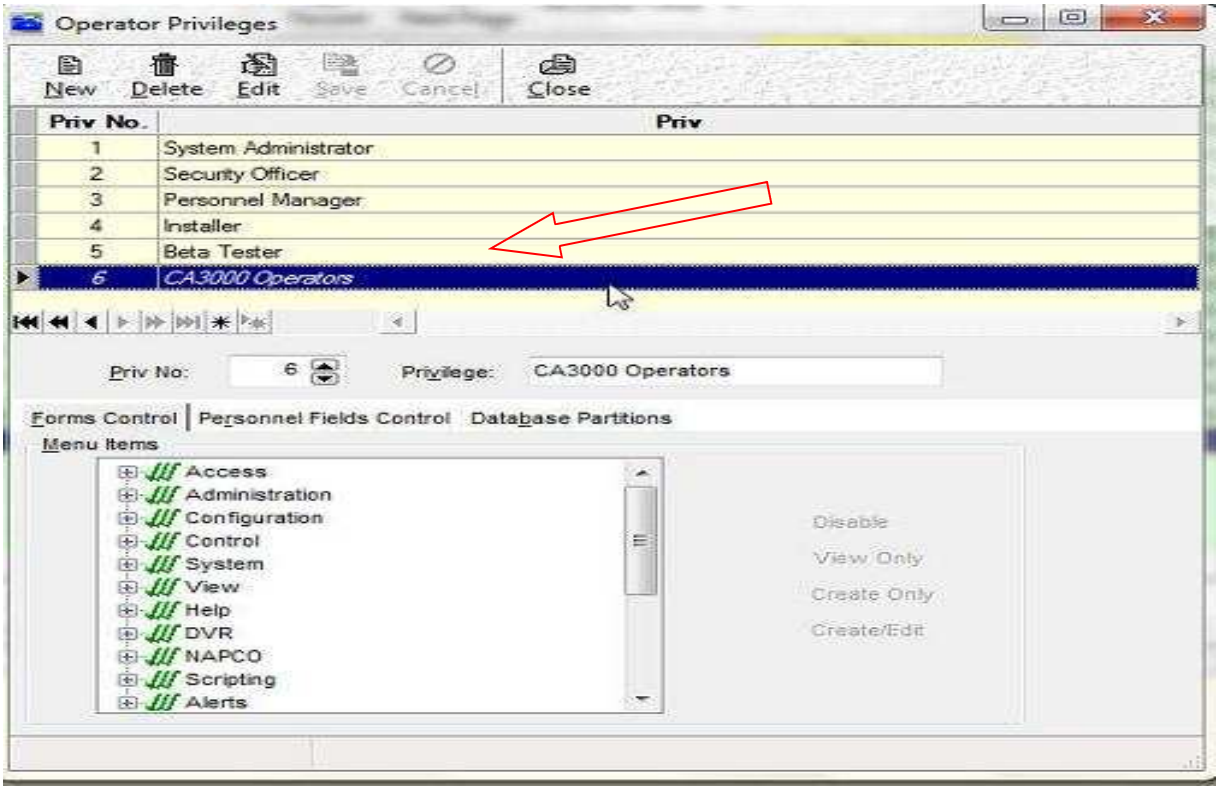


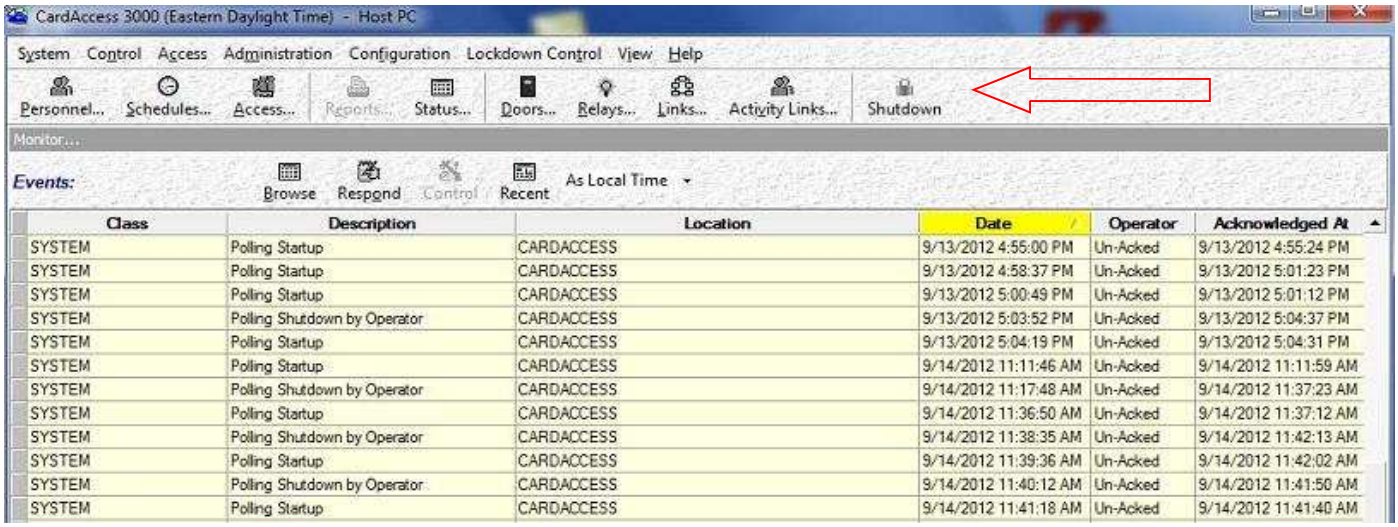
Figure B12.

13) For "**AD Authorization**", the Active Directory Group which the user belongs to must be added to "**CardAccess 3000 Operator Privileges**" definitions. For this example, the current Windows user belongs to the "**CA3000 Operators**" group in Active Directory (refer to figure B12).

Launching CardAccess 3000:

With the previous configurations, the CardAccess 3000 should automatically log in when it is launched. It will verify the Active Directory Group "**CA3000 Operators**" which "aanderson" belongs to is in the "**CardAccess 3000 Operators Privilege**" definitions and log in automatically to the CardAccess 3000.

CardAccess 3000 GUI LogOn /LogOut options


CardAccess 3000 (Eastern Daylight Time) - Host PC
System Control Access Administration Configuration Lockdown Control View Help
Personnel... Schedules... Access... Reports... Status... Doors... Relays... Links... Activity Links... Shutdown
Monitor...
Events:
Browse Respond Control Recent As Local Time

Class	Description	Location	Date	Operator	Acknowledged At
SYSTEM	Polling Startup	CARDACCESS	9/13/2012 4:55:00 PM	Un-Acked	9/13/2012 4:55:24 PM
SYSTEM	Polling Startup	CARDACCESS	9/13/2012 4:58:37 PM	Un-Acked	9/13/2012 5:01:23 PM
SYSTEM	Polling Startup	CARDACCESS	9/13/2012 5:00:49 PM	Un-Acked	9/13/2012 5:01:12 PM
SYSTEM	Polling Shutdown by Operator	CARDACCESS	9/13/2012 5:03:52 PM	Un-Acked	9/13/2012 5:04:37 PM
SYSTEM	Polling Startup	CARDACCESS	9/13/2012 5:04:19 PM	Un-Acked	9/13/2012 5:04:31 PM
SYSTEM	Polling Startup	CARDACCESS	9/14/2012 11:11:46 AM	Un-Acked	9/14/2012 11:11:59 AM
SYSTEM	Polling Shutdown by Operator	CARDACCESS	9/14/2012 11:17:48 AM	Un-Acked	9/14/2012 11:37:23 AM
SYSTEM	Polling Startup	CARDACCESS	9/14/2012 11:36:50 AM	Un-Acked	9/14/2012 11:37:12 AM
SYSTEM	Polling Shutdown by Operator	CARDACCESS	9/14/2012 11:38:35 AM	Un-Acked	9/14/2012 11:42:13 AM
SYSTEM	Polling Startup	CARDACCESS	9/14/2012 11:39:36 AM	Un-Acked	9/14/2012 11:42:02 AM
SYSTEM	Polling Shutdown by Operator	CARDACCESS	9/14/2012 11:40:12 AM	Un-Acked	9/14/2012 11:41:50 AM
SYSTEM	Polling Startup	CARDACCESS	9/14/2012 11:41:18 AM	Un-Acked	9/14/2012 11:41:40 AM

Figure B13.

14) With LDAP enabled, there is no "**LogOn"** screen nor is there a "**Logout"** option. The Logout is replaced with "**Shutdown"** (refer to figure B4).

15) If a "**Shutdown**" is performed under these circumstances, HostNT continues to run when the GUI application is shut down. Also, if Auto-Logoff timeout occurs, the CardAccess 3000 GUI will shut down.

Appendix C

Configuring CardAccess 3000 Applications as Services in Windows 7

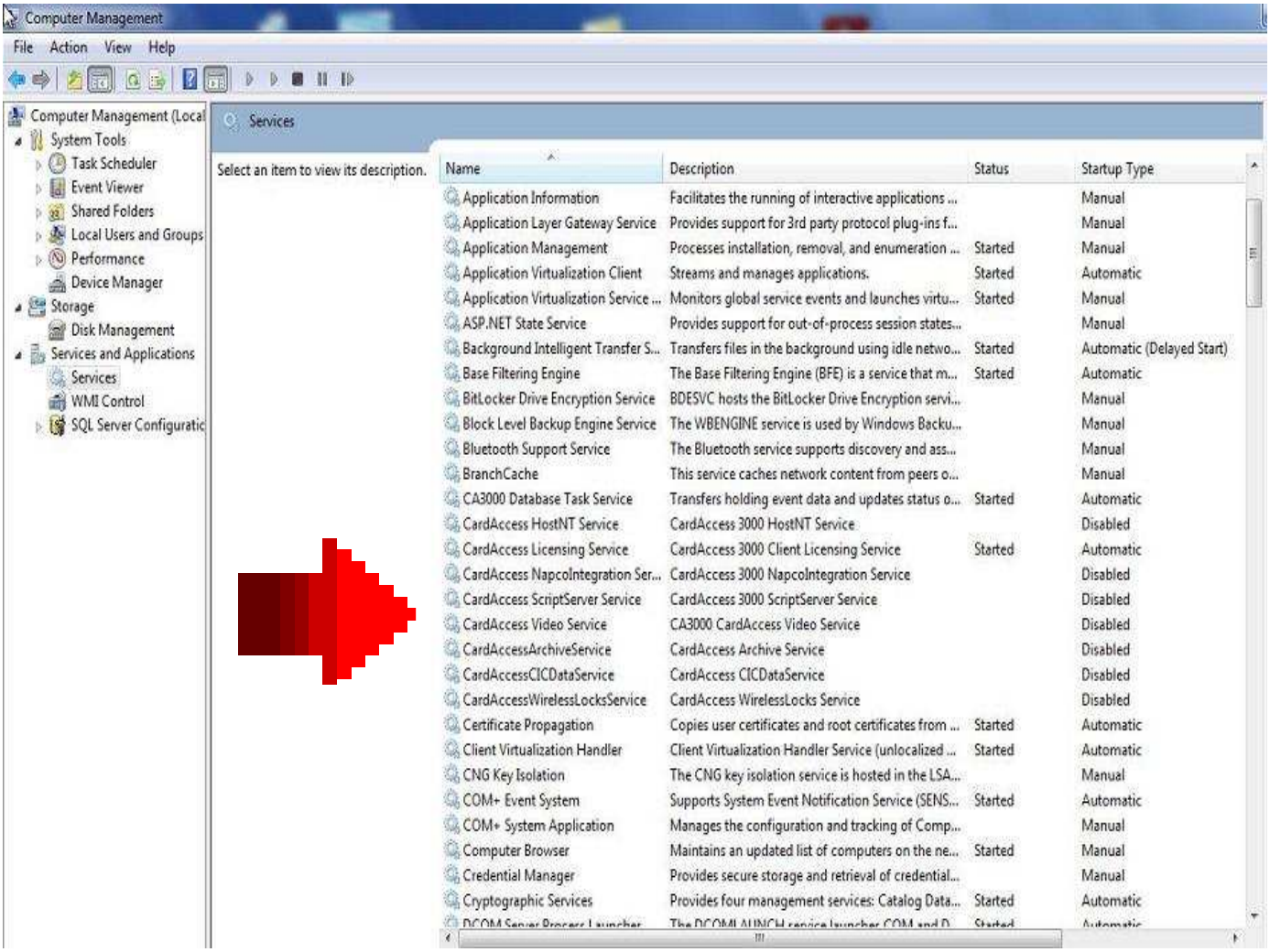


Figure C1.

1) To view Windows 7 Services, go to Windows "*Start->Control Panel ->Administrative tools->Services*" (refer to figure C1).

2) There are nine services associated with CardAccess 3000 V2.9.x. There are only two started by default as in previous versions of CardAccess 3000. They are the "**CA3000 Database Task Service**" and the "**CardAccess Licensing Service**". All others are not started until you configure them as per the following pages.

Configuring CardAccess 3000 Database utility to Enable Services

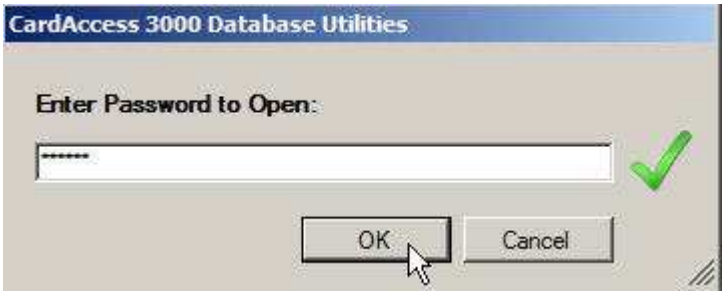


Figure C2.

Warning: Prior to opening the CardAccess Database Utility, verify the CardAccess 3000 software is not running and the "**CIC Data Server**" is shut down.

3) Go to Windows "*Start->All Programs->Card Access 3000->Tools*" and launch CardAccess Utilities. The password for the CardAccess 3000 Database Utilities is "**pr1532**". After typing the password, click "**OK**" (refer to figure C2).

Figure C3.

4) Click on "**General settings**" (refer to figure C3).

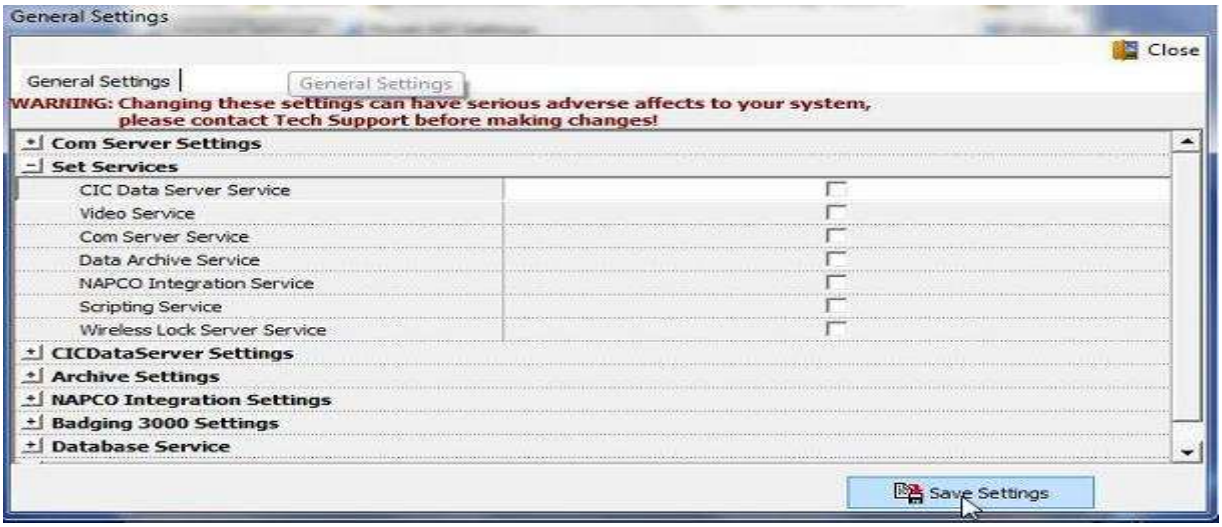


Figure C4.

5) In the General Settings screen, expand "**Set Services**" node and select the applications you wish to run as a service (refer to figure C4).

VERY IMPORTANT: If the application you choose to run as a service has a GUI associated with it, you will lose that functionality. For instance, you will not be able to check the status of panels in the communication driver screen..

Figure C5.

6) With none of the services selected as per figure C4, the services screen will reflect figure C5. Only the two services by default are Started.

Appendix C (Cont.)

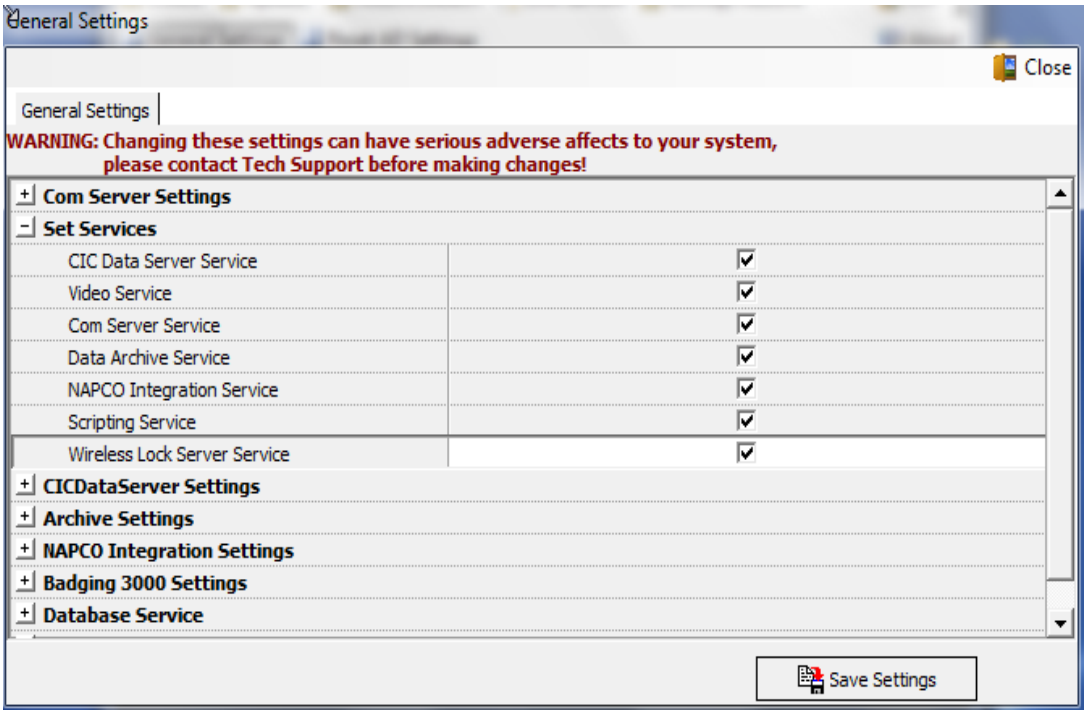


Figure C6.

7) In the "**General Settings**" screen of the CardAccess utility, select all the services to run (refer to figure C6). Click "Save Settings" and close the CardAccess Database utility.

CA3000 Database ...	Transfers holding event data and updates status of ...	Started	Automatic	Local System
CardAccess Host...	CardAccess 3000 HostNT Service	Started	Automatic	Local System
CardAccess Licens...	CardAccess 3000 Client Licensing Service	Started	Automatic	Local System
CardAccess Napc...	CardAccess 3000 NapcoIntegration Service	Started	Automatic	Local System
CardAccess Script...	CardAccess 3000 ScriptServer Service	Started	Automatic	Local System
CardAccess Video ...	CA3000 CardAccess Video Service	Started	Automatic	Local System
CardAccessArchiv...	CardAccess Archive Service	Started	Automatic	Local System
CardAccessCICDa...	CardAccess CICDataService	Started	Automatic	Local System
CardAccessWirele...	CardAccess WirelessLocks Service	Started	Automatic	Local System

Figure C7.

8) Restart the Computer and launch the CardAccess 3000 software. All the services should be "**Started**". The Windows **Services** screen should reflect figure C7.

Appendix D

Configuration of EPI Badging 3000 on 64 bit computers

Scope:

This section describes the steps involved in configuring EPIBuilder Badging software to work on 64 bit Windows operating system. Generally any 32 bit software application should work on 64 bit Operating system unless there are problems with device drivers, etc. However, since 64 bit operating system uses different folder structure, user privileges etc. In some cases it is required to have specific settings for 32 bit user applications to work on 64 bit OS. The steps below guide you through the configuration of EPIBuilder Badging application on 64 bit Windows Operating system.

ACTIVATING THE EPI LICENSES: (The following steps guide you through Activating the EPI licenses)

1) **Install Badging Software:** Install the CardAccess3000 software with EPIBuilder check box checked during installation. Installation should be performed with **Local administrator** privileges.

2) **Activate EPIBuilder software licenses**: There are two licenses named as "EPIBuilder Run Time" and "EPIBuilder Designer". These two licenses should be activated.

To activate EPI Builder Run-Time license, Go to *Start->All Programs->EPI Builder Run-Time 6* and right click on "*Activate EPIBuilder Runtime License*" and click "**Run as Administrator**" (refer to figure D1).

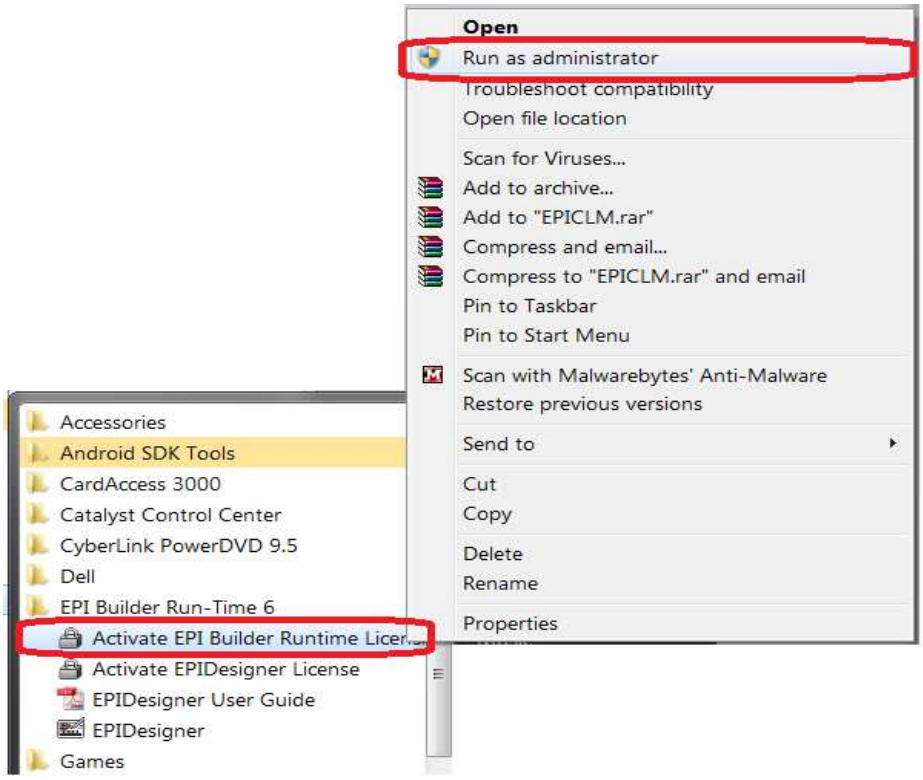


Figure D1.

REMINDER: It is important to Run as administrator to activate the EPI licenses on 64 bit operating system. If there is a problem activating via the internet, it is recommended to contact Imageware Systems.

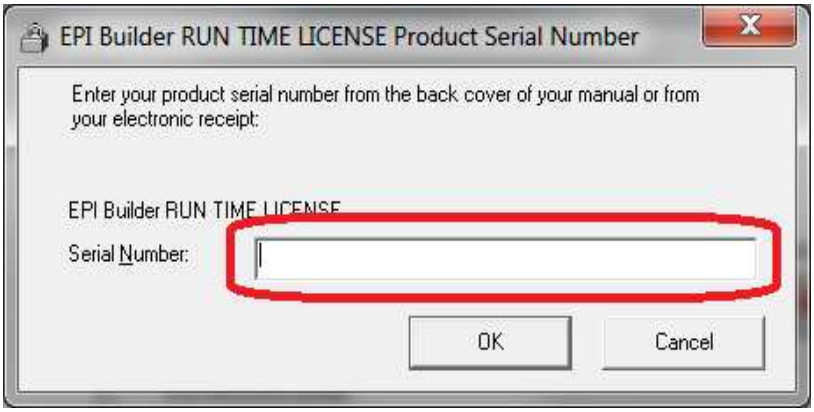

EPI Builder RUN TIME LICENSE Product Serial Number
Enter your product serial number from the back cover of your manual or from your electronic receipt:
EPI Builder RUN TIME LICENSE
Serial Number:
OK
Cancel

Figure D2.

4) In the Activation window, enter the serial number provided and click OK (refer to figure D2)

5) Repeat the previous steps for the EPIBuilder Designer license activation.

Create ODBC DSN name On A 64 bit Computer

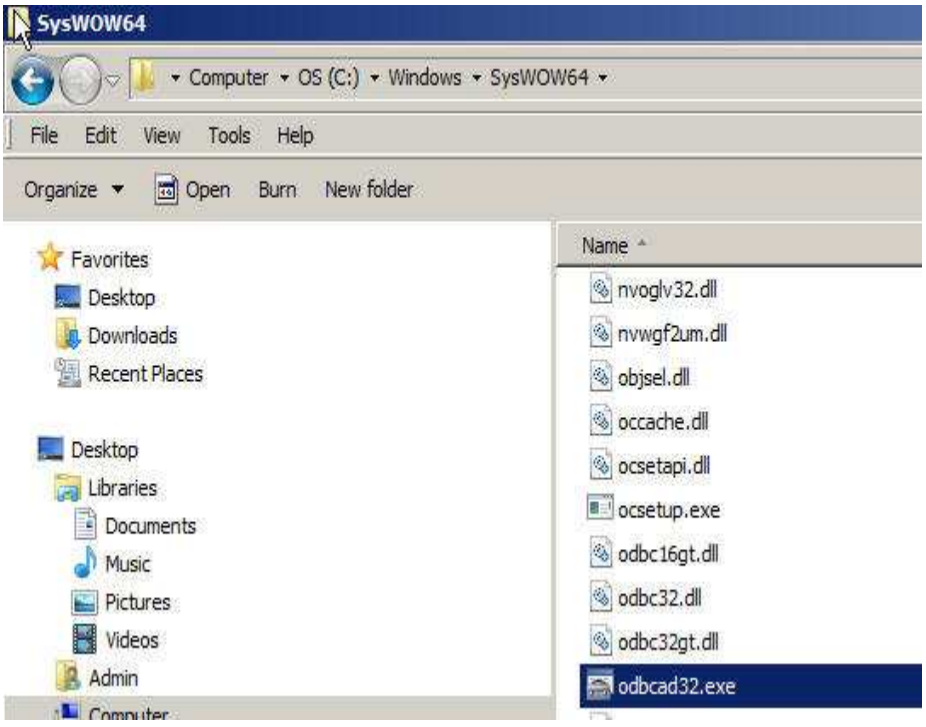


Figure D3.

6) To Create the **ODBC DSN name** on a 64 bit computer, you must use the **odbcad32.exe** in the SysWow64 folder. Go to "*C:\Windows\SysWOW64 folder. Double click odbcad32.exe* (refer to figure D3). The ODBC Data Source Administrator screen will display (refer to figure D4).

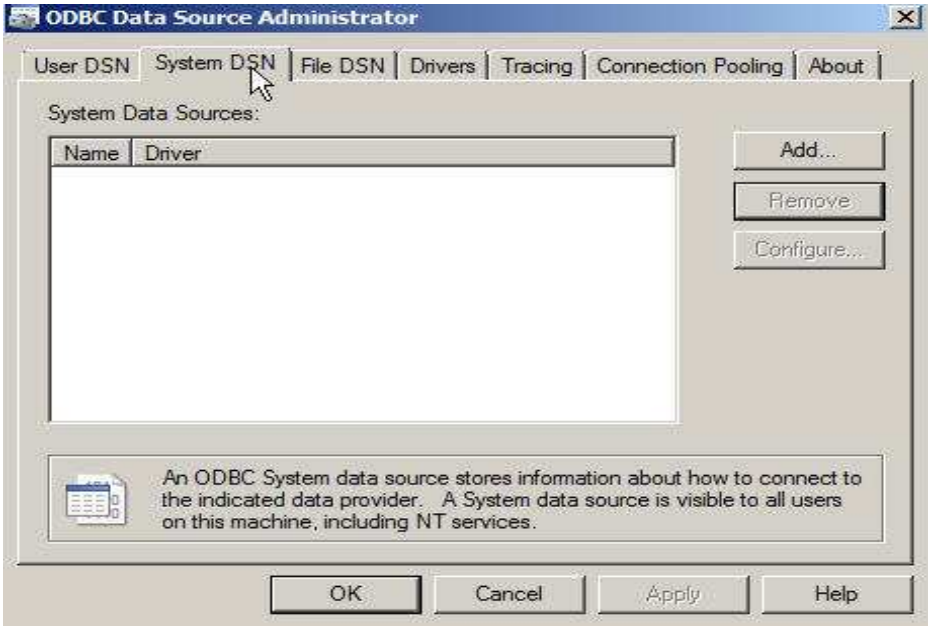


Figure D4.

7) Click the "**System DSN**" tab and click "**Add**" to create a new DSN name (refer to figure D4).

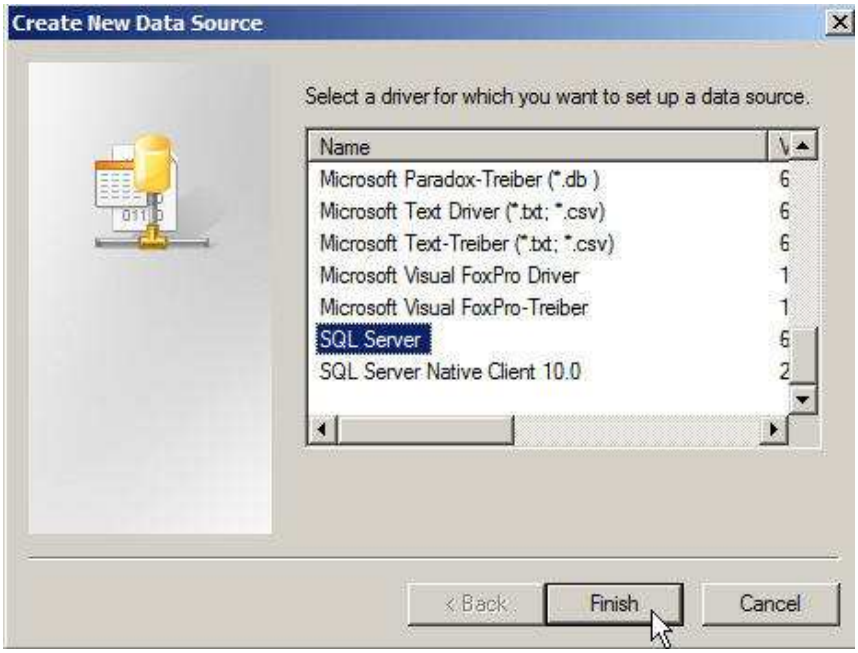


Figure D5.

8) The **Create New Data Source** screen displays with a list of drivers. Select "**SQL Server**" driver and click "**Finish**" (refer to figure D5).

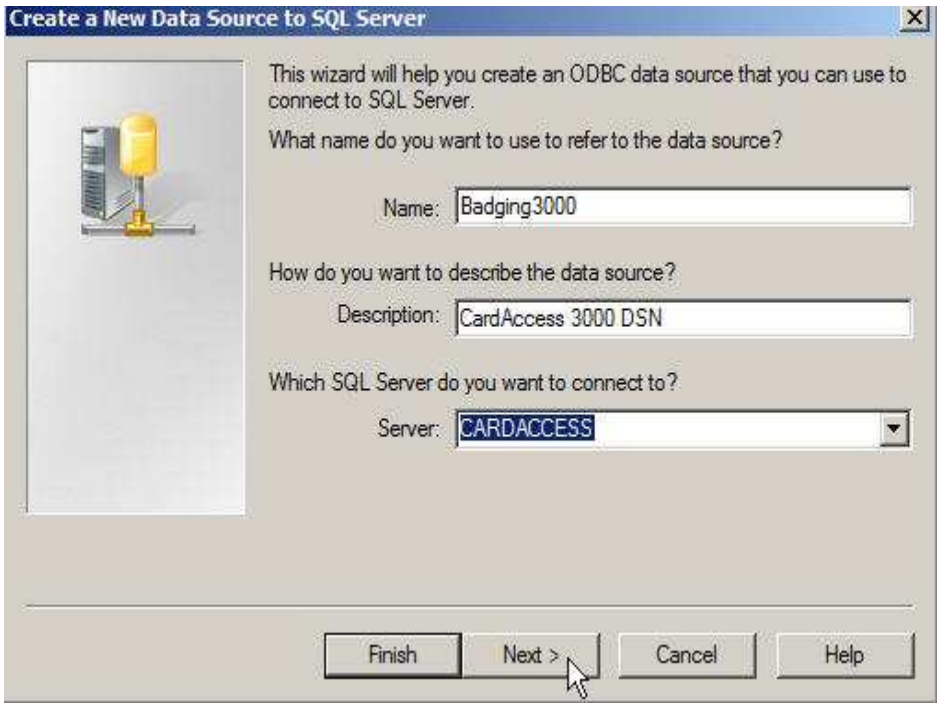

Create a New Data Source to SQL Server
This wizard will help you create an ODBC data source that you can use to connect to SQL Server.
What name do you want to use to refer to the data source?
Name: Badging3000
How do you want to describe the data source?
Description: CardAccess 3000 DSN
Which SQL Server do you want to connect to?
Server: CARDACCESS
Finish
Next >
Cancel
Help

Figure D6.

9) The **Create a New Data Source to SQL Server** screen displays. Enter the DSN **Name** to be "**Badging3000**" and select SQL **Server** name where cardAcccess3000 software database is installed and click the "**Next**" button (refer to figure D6).

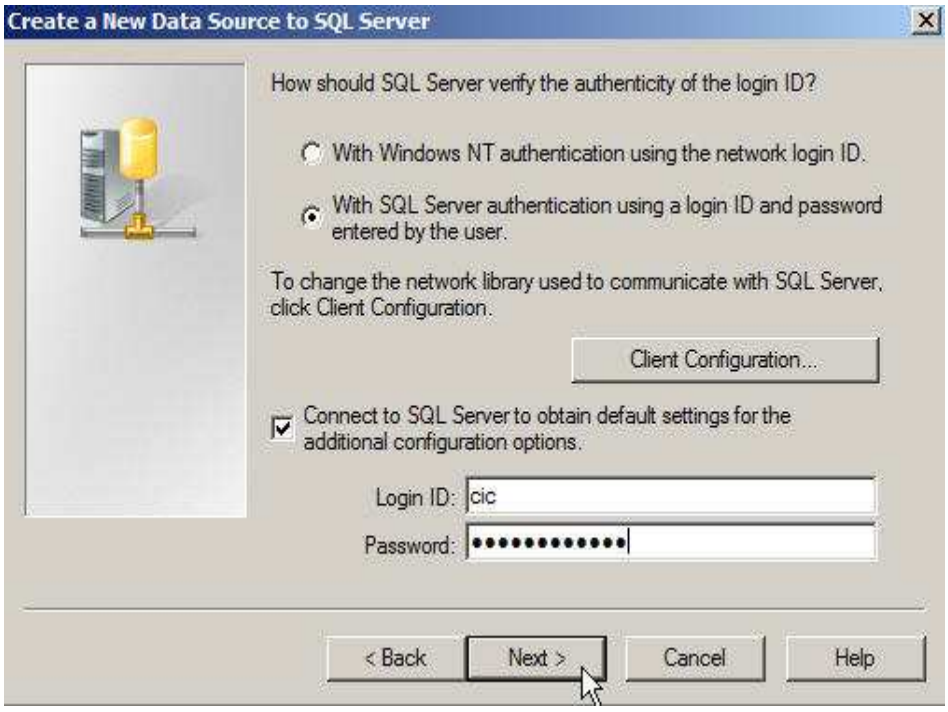

Create a New Data Source to SQL Server
How should SQL Server verify the authenticity of the login ID?
With Windows NT authentication using the network login ID.
With SQL Server authentication using a login ID and password entered by the user.
To change the network library used to communicate with SQL Server, click Client Configuration.
Client Configuration...
Connect to SQL Server to obtain default settings for the additional configuration options.
Login ID: cic
Password: ••••••••••••
< Back
Next >
Cancel
Help

Figure D7.

10) Select "**With SQL Server authentication using a login ID and password entered by user**". Enter the Login ID "**cic**" and password "**Cic!23456789**". (This is the default SqlExpress user name and password in CardAccess 3000 V2.8.2 and V2.9.x). Leave all other settings at default. Click the "**Next**" button (refer to figure D7)..

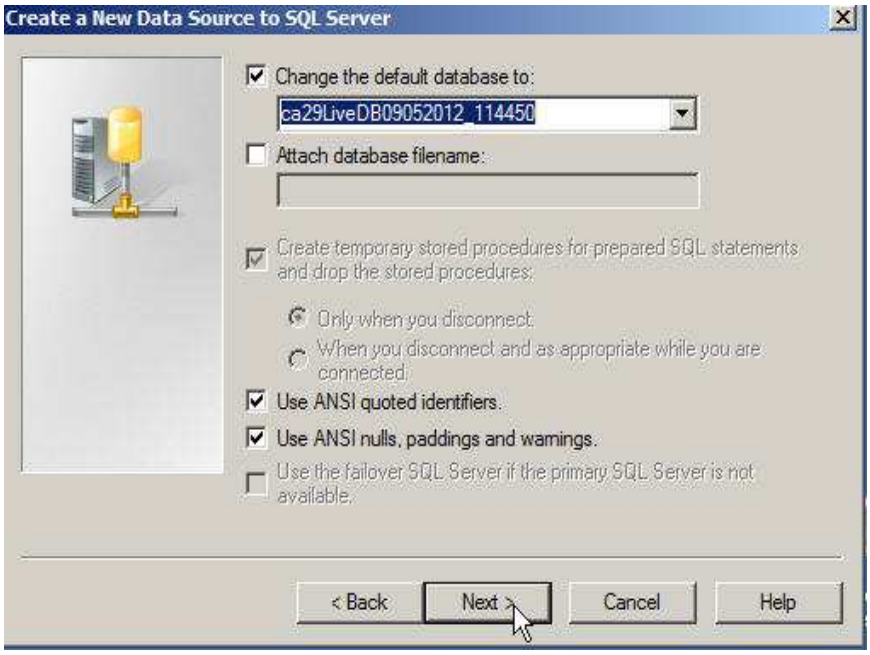

Create a New Data Source to SQL Server
Change the default database to:
ca29LiveDB09052012_114450
Attach database filename:
Create temporary stored procedures for prepared SQL statements and drop the stored procedures:
Only when you disconnect.
When you disconnect and as appropriate while you are connected.
Use ANSI quoted identifiers.
Use ANSI nulls, paddings and warnings.
Use the failover SQL Server if the primary SQL Server is not available.
< Back
Next >
Cancel
Help

Figure D8.

11) Verify the "**Change the default database to**" is checked and select the CardAcccess3000 live database from the drop-down list. Leave all other settings unchanged (refer to figure D8).

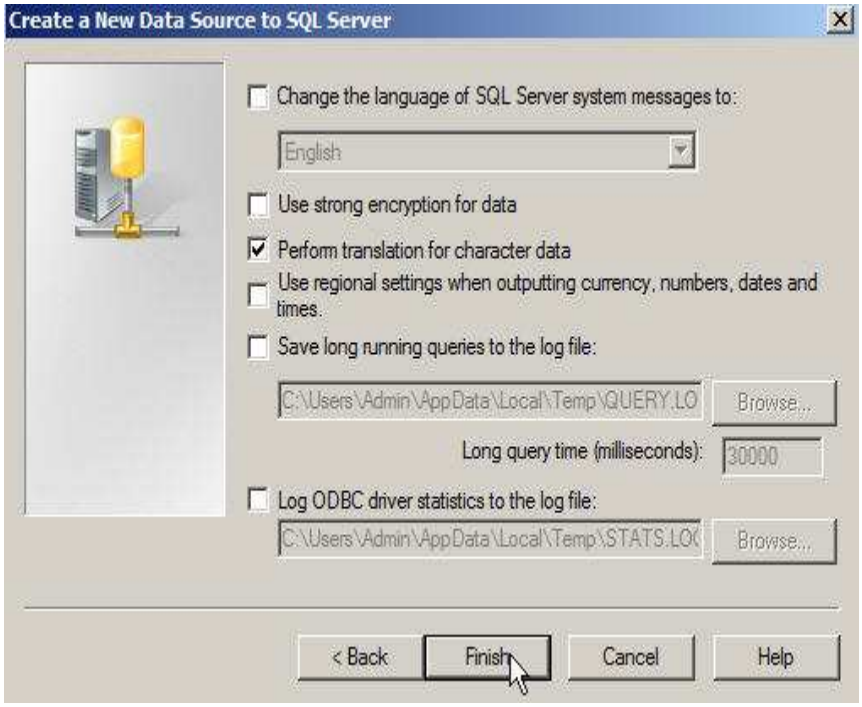


Figure D9.

12) In the final screen, leave all default settings and click "**Finish**" (refer to figure D9).

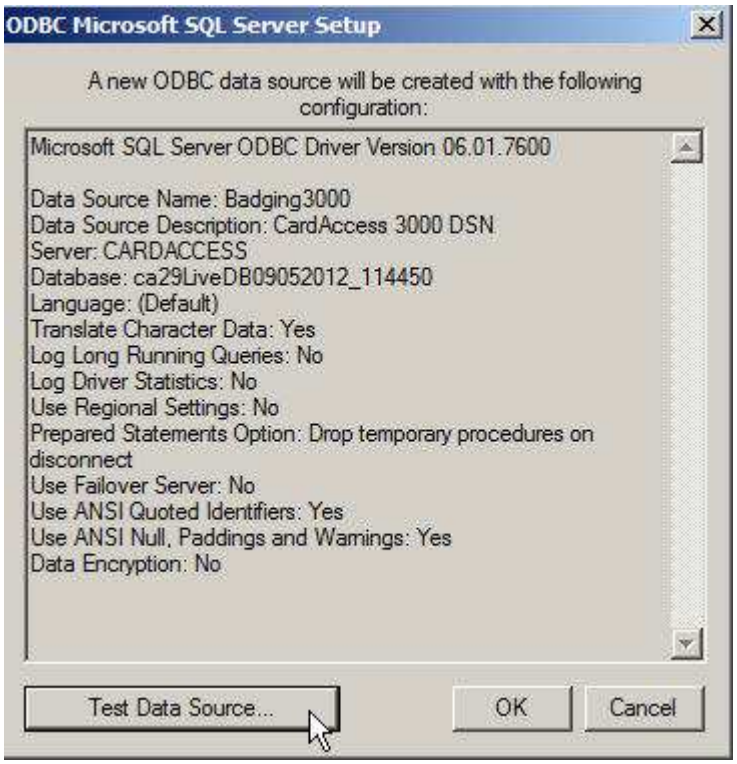

ODBC Microsoft SQL Server Setup
A new ODBC data source will be created with the following configuration:
Microsoft SQL Server ODBC Driver Version 06.01.7600
Data Source Name: Badging3000
Data Source Description: CardAccess 3000 DSN
Server: CARDACCESS
Database: ca29LiveDB09052012_114450
Language: (Default)
Translate Character Data: Yes
Log Long Running Queries: No
Log Driver Statistics: No
Use Regional Settings: No
Prepared Statements Option: Drop temporary procedures on disconnect
Use Failover Server: No
Use ANSI Quoted Identifiers: Yes
Use ANSI Null, Paddings and Warnings: Yes
Data Encryption: No
Test Data Source...
OK
Cancel

Figure D10.

13) The "Test Data Source" screen displays. After reviewing all the configuration data, click "**Test Data Source**" button (refer to figure D10)..

Figure D11.

14) Verify the message "**TESTS COMPLETELY SUCCESSFULLY**" displays. If there are any failures, verify all the previous steps are configured properly (refer to figure D11). Click "**OK**".

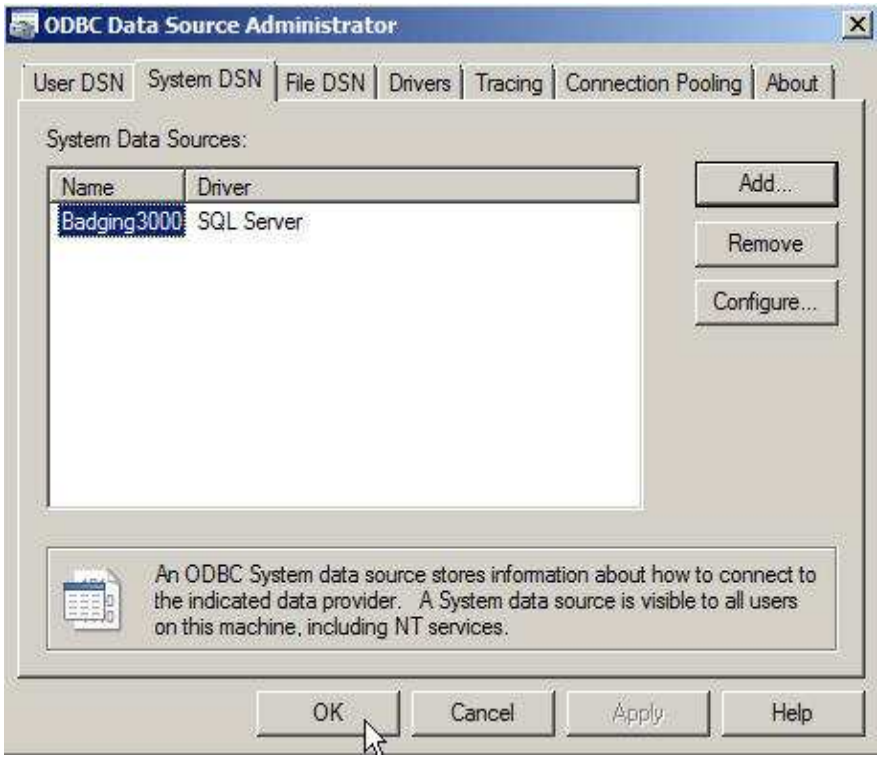


Figure D12.

15) The **ODBC Data Source Administrator** screen should show a DSN name "***Badging3000***" and Driver "***SQL Server***".

Configure CardAccess 3000 (CardAccess Utilities) for EPI Badging on a 64 bit computer

16) The CardAccess3000 (CardAccess utility) should be configured to point to badging ODBC DSN name, EPIBuilder license path and EPIBuilder executable path. The CardAccess 3000 software automatically will configure EPIBuilder software to point to the same database so that both applications can share the data.

Warning: Make sure CardAccess software is not running and "**CIC Data Server**" is shut down. (Refer CardAccess 3000 manual for further detail).

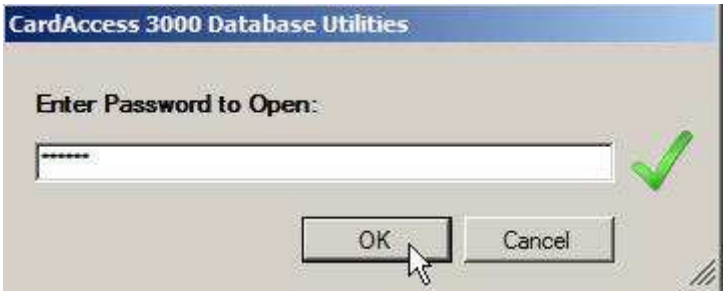


Figure D13.

17) Go to windows "*Start->All Programs->Card Access 3000->Tools*" and launch CardAccess Utilities. The password for the CardAccess 3000 Database Utilities is "**pr1532**". After typing the password, click "**OK**".

Appendix E

Additional Support for Configuration of EPI Badging 3000 on 64 bit computers

Figure D14.

18) Click on "**General settings**" (refer to figure D14).

Note: The above example was captured on a host computer. These settings must be made on the computer with the EPI Badging 3000 installed and licensed on it. It is recommended to install and license EPI Badging on a CardAccess 3000 Workstation.

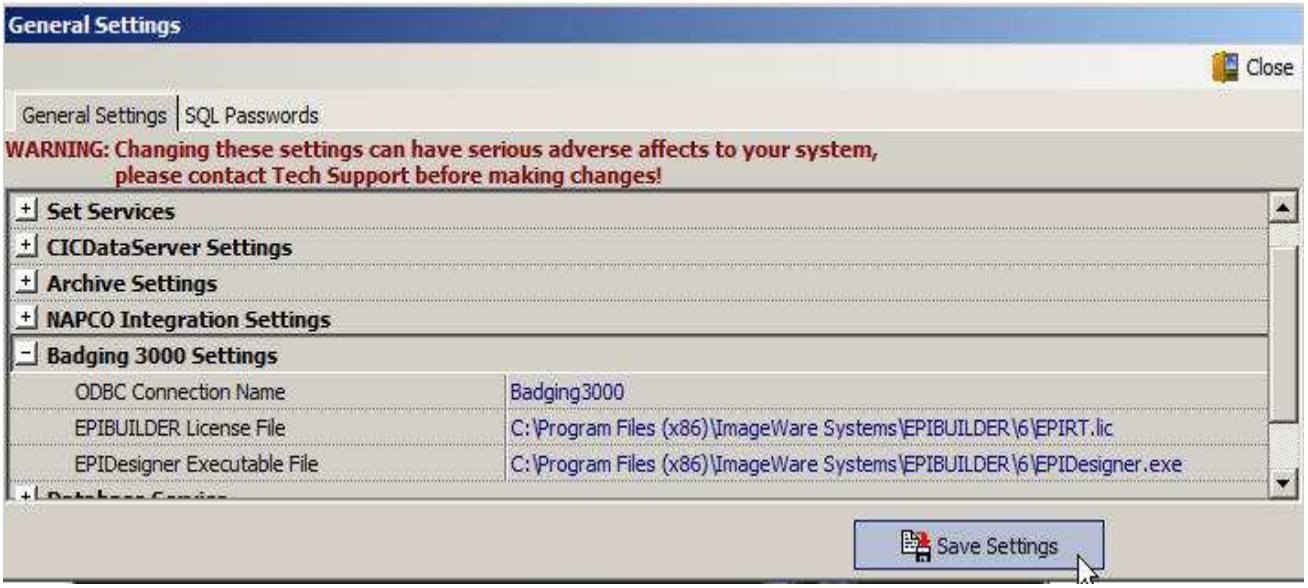


Figure D15.

19) The "General Settings screen will display (refer to figure D15).

20) In the General Settings screen, expand "**Badging 3000 settings**" node and make sure ODBC Connection name is "**Badging3000**". Change the folder path for **EPIBUILDER License File** and **EPIDesigner Executable File** from

Appendix E

Additional Support for DVR Integration

The CardAccess 3000 V2.9.x added support for additional DVR models. They are in addition to the previous models supported in CardAccess 3000 V2.8 and previous.

The Following DVR Models Are Supported In CardAccess 3000 V2.9.x:

1) **SALIENT** - Salient is releasing Version 4 in October 2012. Previous versions supported were V2 and V3.

2) **HITRON** - Older models of Hitron DVR's were supported in previous versions of CardAccess 3000. Support for new models of Hitron DVR's were added in CardAccess 3000 V2.9.

3) **PELCO** - Older models of Integral/Pelco were supported in previous versions of CardAccess 3000. Support for new models of Pelco DVR's were added in CardAccess 3000 V2.9.

4) **MILESTONE—** Support for Milestone is new in CardAccess 3000 V2.9.

5) **DEDICATED MICRO (DM) -**

Note: Also refer to the CardAccess 3000 V2.9 README document for additional information.

Appendix F

Additional Support For Trilogy Wireless Locks

The CardAccess 3000 V2.9.x added support for additional Trilogy Wireless Locks models. The additional models include support for Wireless **mortise** locks and support for **Door Monitoring/Remote Release**.

Wireless Lock Models supported in CardAccess 3000 V2.8.2:

PDL-6100 (Prox and Keypad)

PL-6100 (Prox only)

New Wireless Lock Models supported in CardAccess 3000 V2.9.x:

PDL-6200 (Prox with Keypad) **Cylindrical** version with **Door Monitoring/Remote Release**

PL-6200 (Prox only) **Cylindrical** version with **Door Monitoring/Remote Release**

PDL-6500 - (Prox with Keypad) **Mortise** version

PL-6500 - (Prox only) **Mortise** version.

PDL-6600 (Prox with Keypad) **Mortise** version with **Door Monitoring/Remote Release**

PL-6600 (Prox only) **Mortise** version with **Door Monitoring/Remote Release**

Note: Also refer to the CardAccess 3000 V2.9 README document for additional information.

Appendix G

Support For The High Speed 8/16 Door Accelaterm Controller

The CardAccess 3000 V2.9.x is now compatible with the new High Speed 8/16 Door Accelaterm Controller.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The Accelaterm does not come standard with a communication device other than RS-485 connections. You **MUST** order a network adaptor board or a RS-232 board if this is going to be the first panel in the line.

ACCELATERM DESCRIPTION

The Accelaterm is a fully programmable, self contained, 8/16 door access control panel that offers users flexibility, expandability, and simplicity. Operating as a stand-alone unit or within a network, each Accelaterm makes independent access control decisions. The Accelaterm accepts Wiegand, Magnetic Stripe, Proximity card readers, and Wiegand-Format Keypads to control the access functions for as many as sixteen individual access points (entrances/exits). Contact Continental Instruments with questions regarding the support or compatibility of any specific readers and keypads. At the Reader Connector for each door, two supervised inputs are provided for door contact sensors, door bypass switches, or related detection accessories. Seventeen onboardForm-C relays support door locking mechanisms, door alarm shunts or handicapped access privileges.

Note: Refer to the **Eight / Sixteen Door Access Control Panel Installation and Service Manu**al for complete specifications and options.